

Baruch Hirsch Goldschmied's family, in Klasno and then Podgorze, Krakow

Baruch Hirsch was born in Klasno in 1853. He was a son of Aron Isaac and Feigel Ryfka Goldschmied. Baruch Hirsch became a tinsmith.

In the middle of the 19th century, there were about 600 Jews in the tiny shtetl (Jewish settlement) of Klasno. Klasno was established in the 16th century, just outside Wieliczka, for and by Jews, as they were not allowed to live in Wieliczka (as the Authorities did not want them to benefit from the salt trade, and Wieliczka had a salt mine). Eventually, however, in the middle 19th century, Jews were allowed to live in Wieliczka and finally on 1st January 1934, Klasno became fully merged into Wieliczka. Wieliczka is about ten miles from Krakow, and part of the greater Krakow district. At that time, it was in Galicia, part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Today it is within Poland. It is possible that the Goldschmied family had originally moved there from either Prague or Berlin (I had read in a reputable article, on Jewishgen.org website, that the Goldschmidt in Krakow, originated from Berlin; and they went back and forth during times when they were persecuted. During 1819, there were 'Hep Hep' riots and violent anti-Semitic pogroms across Germany; many Jews left Germany for Galicia then. However, 'our' Goldschmied (or occasionally spelt *Goldschmidt*) families were not 'from' Krakow. Oral family history suggests that they were previously living in Prague. A quick look at existing records supports that theory, as there are a number of 'family' first names listed, more than were recorded in Berlin.

Baruch Hirsch married Rachela Temerle née Schmerlowicz (1851-1892), who was from Krakow.

Here is a record of the birth of Rachela Temerle (from Jewishgen.org genealogy database)

SZMERLOWICZ	Rachela Temerla	1851	B	Krakow
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Above columns: Surname, First name, year of birth, B = birth record, place of birth (sadly no parents' details)

Rachela Temerla's parents were Salomon Jakob and Hendel (née Brenner) Schmerlowitz. The name Szmerlowicz is patronymic, meaning 'the children of Schmerl'. There are records showing the first Schmerl (whose children chose the surname, Schmerlowitz) (around 1810) was a 'village innkeeper', suggesting that he, and the family had lived elsewhere during his lifetime and that, following his death, the rest of the family moved to Krakow.

Krakow

Baruch Hirsch and Rachela Temerle moved from Klasno to Podgorze (in Krakow) following the birth of daughter, Feigel Rifka.

For a period, at the end of the 18th century, Podgorze was a self-governing city in its own right, and named: the Royal Free City of Podgorze. The name means 'base of a hill'. It was even called Galician America – because of being so modern and quickly developing. That is why people were moving there.

In the Second World War, and Holocaust, Podgorze was, dreadfully, the site of the (enforced) Krakow Ghetto, and also where Oskar Schindler had his factory, that saved over a thousand Jews.

Rachela Temerle died in Podgorze on 25 July 1892, aged 38. She died of liver cancer. On her death certificate it shows they were living in Podgorze 14. Her name is spelt 'Ruchla' (which is the Yiddish pronunciation of Rachela; from the Hebrew name, Rachel),

Baruch Hirsch re-married. He married Hendel Paie Hornstein (who was born on 1st May 1867, in Wegierka, which is in the area of Jaroslaw). She was known affectionately as Papi Hornstein. Sadly, there are no available digitalised records of her or her birth family. Papi and Baruch Hirsch had 2 children together.

Children of *Rachela] Temerle* & Baruch Hirsch 1) Jakob Salomon; 2) Simche; 3) Abraham; 4) Feigel-Ryfka ('Francиска), 5) Hendel; 6) Rosa and children of *Hendel Paie (Papi) Hornstein* and *Baruch Hirsch*: 7) Chaim Israel; 8) Aron Izak.

Before I begin, let me contextualise the Holocaust material used here (largely from the Yad Vashem and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum databases). Most of the forms and photographs are from the 1940 enforced Jewish census.

'...Before the German-Soviet invasion of 1939, Kraków (Cracow) was an influential centre for the 60,000–80,000 Polish Jews who had lived there since the 13th century. Persecution of the Jewish population of Kraków began immediately after the German troops entered the city on 6 September 1939 in the course of the German aggression of Poland. Jews were ordered to report for forced labour beginning in September 1939. In November, all Jews twelve years or older were required to wear identifying armbands. Throughout Kraków, synagogues were closed and all their relics and valuables confiscated [stolen] by the Nazi authorities.

Kraków was made the capital of the General Government (the part of occupied Poland not directly incorporated into Germany), and by May 1940...under Nazi orders, all Jews were to be cleared out of Kraków. Massive deportations of Jews from the city ensued. Of the more than 68,000 Jews in Kraków at the time of the German invasion, only 15,000 workers and their families were permitted to remain. (They had to wait in queues for hours, completing ID forms and permit requests, they went back and forth, with more paperwork – the Germans making it as troublesome as possible).

All other Jews were ordered out of the city, to be resettled into surrounding rural areas of the General Government...'

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w_Ghetto) From May 1942, Jews were sent to (forced labour) concentration camps, such as Kraków Plaszow or Auschwitz Birkenau. In March 1943 the ghetto was 'liquidated', about 2,000 were killed in the streets, others deported to concentration camps and murdered there.

'...Over 19,000 registration forms were created under the direction of the Jüdische Gemeinde in Krakau (Jewish community in Kraków) in response to a Nazi order, mostly during July and August 1940...' <https://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Poland/KrakówGhetto.htm>

The following are the children and grandchildren of Baruch Hirsch

3) Jakob Salomon Goldschmied b. 19 March 1878, Klasno – murdered in 1942.

(Jakob Salomon was originally a tinsmith & fitter, but then became a plumber & likely part of the family business). He was named after his mother's maternal grandfather in Krakow.

married (m.): Frimet (Frida) Feldman b. 22nd July 1882, Podgórze - murdered in 1942

They married Mar 26, 1905 Podgórze (and lived there). (*Frimet's parents were Abraham & Freidla*)

Year	Birth Name	Father	Mother's Father
Date		Mother	Mother's Mother
1878	Jakob Salomon	GOLDSCHMIDT Baruch Hirsch	Salomon Jakob
Mar 19		SCHMERLOWITZ Rachel Tema	Hendel

Birth record of Jakob Salomon.

(from Jewishgen.org)

Children of Jakob Salomon & Frida (Frimet / Frimeta) Goldschmied

- Aleksander GOLDSCHMIED Apr 26, 1906 Podgórze – Survived the Holocaust
(Aleksander was a physician. He had studied Medicine at the Jagellonian University between 1924-5, presumably the foundation year. He served as a Second Lieutenant (reserve), medical doctor, 10 district hospital in the Polish Army – until Poland became occupied by the Germans, beginning in Sept/Oct 1939)

m. Miriam CZARNA Apr 22, 1907 Lodz - survived
They married on May 9, 1932, Lodz. After the war, they moved to Israel.

- Roza GOLDSCHMIED Jun 16, 1909 Survived the Holocaust
Roza became a lawyer (on the Krakow ID application list, 1929-39)
m. Leopold??, divorced
m. Fabian Schlang, b 18/10/1907, Podgórze (married: March 20th 1946, Kraków).
- Anna GOLDSCHMIED Sep 11, 1919, Kraków. Survived the Holocaust
Anna was a seamstress.
m. Mieczyslaw Weinryb (married in Stryj, around 1940) – Survived.
m. Izaak GRYNSZPAN (married Dec 2, 1948 Kraków) Survived the Holocaust. The couple divorced, and Izaak Grynszpan emigrated to Brazil, South America.
m. Franciszek Noworol. (He was not Jewish). They married on 20th Feb 1954 in Kraków.

In 1939, when the Nazis invaded Poland, everyone except Roza, escaped to the USSR. First they moved to Przemysl and then to Stryj in western Ukraine. Alexander and Anna worked in Stryj and Morszyn. Alexander worked as a doctor, and Anna as a nurse. Later Alexander and his wife, Miriam, moved to the central USSR. Anna married Mieczyslaw Weinryb. They then left Stryj.

In 1941, the Nazis entered Ukraine and so the family fled again. Tragically Jakob Salomon and Frimet were murdered in Stryj, on 16th September 1942, according to a testimony found in the Krakow Archive.

Anna and Mieczyslaw moved East and worked for the Soviet railways, travelling by train through the Ukraine. Anna managed to contact her brother, Alexander, by writing to the Red Cross in Moscow. She was informed that he was working in Dawlekanowo, Bashkortostan. She and Mieczyslaw moved there, and remained there until the end of the war.

Roza spent the war period in Warsaw, hiding as a priest's housekeeper.



Frimet (Frida) and Jakob Salomon Goldschmied

4) Simche Goldschmied b. 26 May 1880, Klasno. - Holocaust

(Glazier and Fitter). He was named after his paternal great grandfather.

m. Blume (maiden name?) b. 6 December 1880- - d. Holocaust

Blume's mother was Hinda Feigenbaum.

Children of Simche and Blume Goldschmied:

- Joel Goldschmied b. 12 May 1906, Podgórze – 13 September 1939, Lodz (*Jewish hospital, Lodz*)
(*Joel was a Lieutenant Second Lieutenant (reserve), medical doctor, 10 district hospital, in the Polish Army. He had studied Philosophy (1924-5) and Medicine; foundation year (1925-6) at the Krakow Jagellonian University*) and had graduated as a doctor in 1932. He then worked as a GP in Kraków. Tragically Joel was killed during military service in September 1939).
m. Aniela Sara Zvan b. 3 July 1906, Czarnociny - Survived
(Aniela was a medical doctor) They married Jan 1, 1934 Kraków
- Rosa (originally called: Rozalia) Goldschmied b. 6 August 1907, Podgórze – Survived (died in Israel in 1969. Her daughter, Irena, born in 1936 also survived)
- Aron Izak Goldschmied (named after his paternal great grandfather) b. 16 August 1914, Podgórze – Holocaust?
(Aron Izak served in the Polish Army, as a Second lieutenant (reserve), infantry, 20 infantry regiment. His occupation was as a construction technician).
- Wilhelm Goldschmied b. 2 July 1917, Podgórze – Holocaust? His occupation was as a construction technician.



Bluma Goldschmied
Antragsteller

Bluma Goldschmied, 1940. (Their eldest son, Joel, had been killed during military service the previous year)

5) Abraham Goldschmied b. 1 November 1882, Klasno. d.- Holocaust (as confirmed by son, Baruch Hirsch, in a post-war record). Abraham was named after his maternal grandfather.

(He was a tinsmith. Another record showed that he was a plumber; possibly owned or part-owned the family plumbing business, which employed a number of family and extended family members)

m. Ester Schewie Pinkerfeld b. 1 January 1888, Kraków – d. Holocaust (as confirmed by son, Baruch in a post-war record)

(Ester's parents: Rachel Lea ('Rachel') née Goldschmied, and Chaim Baruch ('Baruch') Pinkusfeld. Rachel Lea (born: 1860, Klasno) was also a sister of Abraham's father. Ester was a first cousin of Abraham, as was acceptable at the time).

Abraham and Ester married approx. 1911, in Podgórze

Ester had lived in London from at least: age 12, with a cousin of hers, Barnett (son of Hirsch and Teme, grandson of Symche and Rachel Lea) and Flora Goldsmith. She was shown in the 1901 UK (London) Census, as a 'cousin' (of Barnett), aged 12. It is not known when or why she came to London. She had returned to Galicia (Poland) by 1910-11, and married Abraham Goldschmied.

Abraham and Ester Goldschmied are both assumed to have been tragically murdered by the Nazis (either within the Kraków ghetto or the slave labour camps in Podgórze known as *Plaszow*, 1941-43, as no other records have been found).

Children of Abraham and Ester Goldschmied:

- Aron Izak Goldschmied b. 17 October 1911, Podgórze (named after his paternal great grandfather)
(Aron Izak was a metal machinist) – Aron Izak (Aron Isaac) was sent to the local Krakow Plaszow forced labour camp (1941-3), and then (when the camp closed); he was transported to Auschwitz, to work in one of the slave labour sub-camps. On 29th January 1945, as the Allies approached Auschwitz, 'prisoners' (victims) were transferred to other concentration camps. He and his brother were sent to Mauthausen concentration- (slave labour) camp. Tragically, he was murdered on 20 March 1945 (shortly before the camp was liberated by the allies): at Mauthausen concentration

camp, Germany. It is very possible the he was witness to mass brutalities, as the Nazis murdered those who were witnesses, when they realised they were losing the war and their evil time was running out (they got rid of camp records, killed witnesses and tried to hide destroy all the evidence).

- Leon Goldschmied. b. 16_February 1915, Dejvice. Tragically he died in 1924 in Podgorze.
- Henryk Goldschmied b. ? – Holocaust?
(One of Ester Pinkusfeld's brothers was named Henryk. Perhaps she named second son to honour him).
There is one reference to Henryk Goldschmied, he is shown on the list of those being forced into the ghetto. There are no other records found (nor any worldwide burial records) so it is assumed Henryk Goldschmied was murdered in the ghetto or the Krakow concentration camp; Plaszlow, where regular shootings and other killings took place.
- Baruch Hirsch Goldschmied (named after his grandfather, who had died between 1917-18)
b. 29_December 1918, Podgórze –. Survived the Holocaust
(Plaszow forced labour camp, Auschwitz and Mauthausen concentration-(& slave labour) camps.
d.- 24/05/2001, Melbourne, Australia. (He was a pharmacist, in Kraków; worked in sales: Melbourne)
m. Manya Mindlegrun, (pronounced: Ma-ania), b 14 October 1922, Kraków –
They married on 4/8/1940, in Kraków.
Manya (later 'Maria') Survived the Holocaust (d. 14/05/2010, Melbourne). (*Manya's parents: Abraham Jakob Mindlegrun and Bluma Mirisch*
(Abraham had died before WW2, Bluma was murdered by the Nazis)). Manya was a tailor(ess).



Goldschmied Abraham
Antragsteller

Abraham Goldschmied. Photo 1940, Kraków. Abraham's signature (as written on the form) above.

These signatures (and photographs) are taken from the 1940 compulsory 'Jewish Census of Kraków' documents, each person had to complete, following the German invasion of Kraków occurred in Sept 1939. (Antragsteller means 'applicant'). These forms are dated 08/1940 (nearly a year after the invasion)



Baruch Hirsch Goldschmied, 1940 (and his signature on the form above)

In der Kanzlei der jüdischen Gemeinde in Krakau er
Goldschmied Baruch
.....
..... *Trangu*

Baruch's handwriting

Krakau



El. Goldschmied
Antragsteller

Baruch's wife, Manya Goldschmied née Mindelgrun (1940) with her signature above.



				WEITZENBLUM	Mojzesz (Father)
MONDELGRIN	Abraham - <u>Jakób</u>	1912 M			
					Chaja MINDELGRIN (Mother)
			Kraków		
					Hirsch (Father)
MIRISCH	<u>Bluma</u>	1912 M			
					Sara EIGER (Mother)
			Kraków		

□

Here is a record of Manya's parents' marriage (from the JewishGen Polish database) (M = marriage record) . It shows both sets of parents: bride and groom) Bluma was born on 13th May, 1889 in Krakow

One of Bluma's brothers was a jeweller (like Barnett), another was a sign painter (like Barnett's brother Chaim Israel and his son,

Baruch Hirsch).

22590	8	50735	Goldberger	Jakub		
	9			Moses	"	13/18
	1			Rózia		
	2	50740	Schnitzer	Irena		
	3	50744	Goldschmied	Genia	"	15/14
	4			Kalman	"	15/19
	5			Abraham		
	6			Ester		
	7			Aron Izak		
	8			Baruch Hirsch		
	9	50749	Seif	Henryk		
22600	1	50753	Zollman	Regina	"	15/19
	2			Regina	"	15/4
	3	50755	Schindel	Luśka		
	4			Ajzyk	"	15/22
	5	50761	Fischler	Augusta		
	6	50763	Siller	Lola	"	15/23
	7	50769	Matzner	Sara	"	15/22
				Kalman	"	15/15
				Mina		
				Henryk		

Nazi deportation to the Kraków ghetto listing, showing the family grouping (15/19 was their address No.).
They were transported to the Kraków ghetto by April 1941 (The full address is Traugutta Street 15/19)

Ich bitte um Ausstellung einer Kennkarte für Juden und um Einweisung in den Judenwohnbezirk Krakau.

Name: *Goldschmied*

(bei Ehefrauen Geburtsname):

Vorname: *Baruch Hirsh*

Geboren am: *29/XII 1918 r.* in: *Krakau*

Staatsbürgerschaft: *polnische*

Erlerner Beruf: *Drogist*

Derzeit ausgeübter Beruf:

~~selbständig~~ — unselbständig*)

~~ledig~~ — verheiratet — ~~verwitwet~~ — geschieden*)

Wohnhaft in: *Przedmieście Białe*

Strasse: *Mickiewicza* Nr. *1.*



(Ctrl)

This was completed in the Kraków ghetto (it is an application for a compulsory ID card). Document is dated c. August 1941

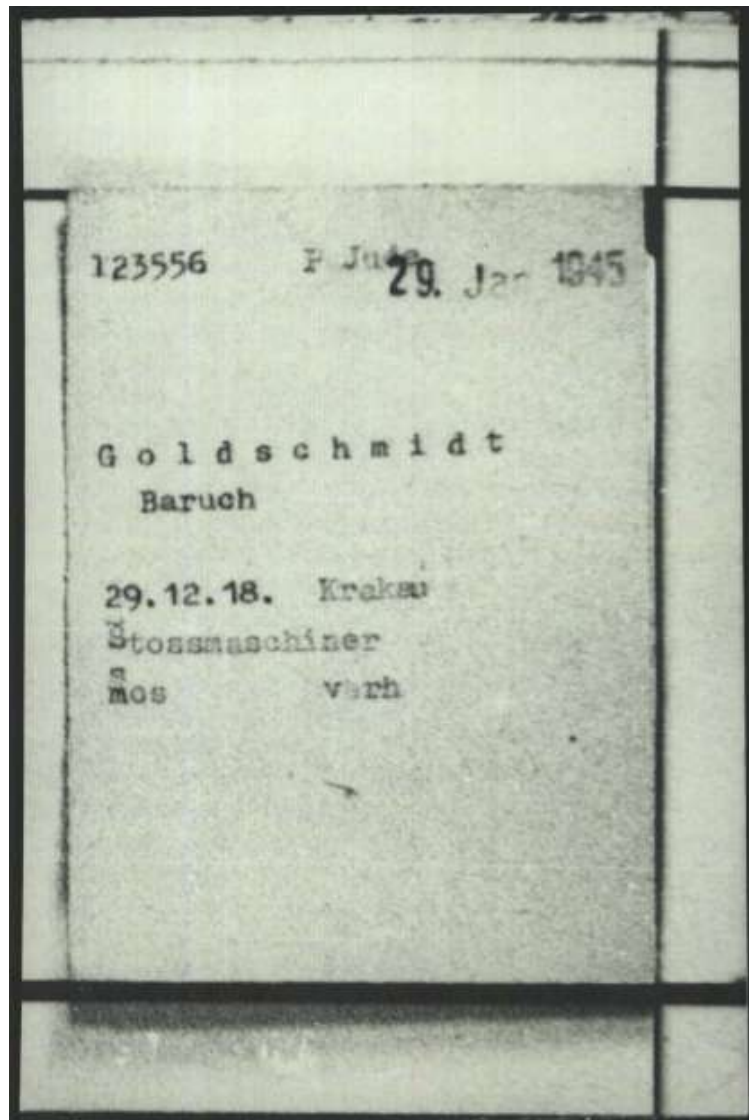


Baruch Hirsch Goldschmied; 1941

Baruch likely worked the gruelling 12 hour shifts at the brutal forced labour camps in Plaszow (1941-43) [see *web link at foot of document*]. When that camp was closed in 1943, he was then transported to Auschwitz (the forced labour camp there). On 29th January, 1945 he and his brother Aron Izak, were transferred from Auschwitz to the extremely brutal Mauthausen forced / slave labour camp. This had been created to murder inmates through work exhaustion (and other brutalities including, as everywhere, regular beatings, torture, humiliation and starvation) at the stone quarry / 'stairway to hell' where inmates were forced to carry huge rocks up a mountainous stone stairway (and also they had to run up the 186 stone steps out of the quarry, carrying heavy rocks). They had only scant clothing, whether freezing/ deep snow in winter or blazing heat in summer

On a document, at Mauthausen c.c., dated 29 Jan 1945 (they transferred the next day, 30th) Baruch's occupation states: *Stossmaschiner*,. It means 'slotting machine operator' - on a machine for cutting things. It is likely he did this work at Auschwitz, likely making German armaments at the slave labour camp; extremely long hours, no breaks, dangerous work, bullying, violence. There is no record for Aron. The other card (from Mauthausen) shows his reason for being there: (Polish) JEW.

Baruch's brother, Aron tragically died (likely murdered) on 20th March, 1945, just two months before the camp was liberated. The camp staff had tried to destroy all evidence of atrocities, including those who had witnessed the mass murders. Baruch had managed to not be included at this time.



Baruch Hirsch's record card (cover), Mauthausen

KL:

- 4. 11. 87.

MM-Mr.:

123556 Pole-JUDE

Häftlings-Personal-Karte

Fam.-Name: Goldschmidt

Vorname: Baruch

Geb. am: 29. 12. 18 in: Krakau

Stand: Kinder:

Wohnort:

Strasse:

Religion: Staatsang.: Polen

Wohnort d. Angehörigen:

Eingewiesen am: 30. 1. 45 v. KL Au

durch: Mauthausen

in KL.: Pole-JUDE

Grund: Verstrafen:

Überstellt:

am: an KL.

am: an KL.

am: an KL.

am: an KL.

am: an KL.

am: an KL.

Entlassung:

am: durch KL.:

mit Verfügung v.:

Personen-Beschreibung:

Größe: cm

Gestalt:

Gesicht:

Augen:

Nase:

Mund:

Ohren:

Zähne:

Haare:

Sprache:

Bes. Kennzeichen:

Charakt.-Eigenschaften:

Sicherheit b. Einsatz:

Körperliche Verfassung:

Strafen im Lager:

Grund:

Art:

Bemerkung:

KL/8/m, 44-800000

Baruch Hirsch's record card, Mauthausen

Baruch Hirsch Goldschmied (*Baruch*) survived Mauthausen and was liberated by the Americans in May 1945. At this point, he was on a list (as all survivors) to receive hospital treatment. It was documented that most of the inmates who were hospitalised then died, as they were in such an appalling state. Miraculously, Baruch survived.

Much later, he discovered his wife, Manya (Maria), who had also miraculously survived her ordeals; she had been liberated from Bergen-Belsen; 15 April 1945, by the British. After living in France for five years, In the 1950s, they emigrated to Melbourne, Australia 'for a new life'.

Barnett's nephew, Baruch Hirsch (*Baruch*) lived to the ripe old age of 82. Both he and Maria were able to enjoy the new Millennium. Baruch died on 24th May, 2001 in Melbourne, Australia. Maria lived until 14th May, 2010, and died aged 87.

They did not have children. It is possible that Maria had taken for enforced prostitution (as thousands were; literally taken from the street or home), and therefore might not have been able to conceive children. The Nazis also forcibly sterilised women.

Looking at the photograph of Baruch (1941) who was by then in the ghetto, something dreadful, besides appearing 'beaten up' had occurred, eg the disappearance of his wife (and mother, Estera (Esther)).

Die Zeugen erklären folgendes:

Goldschmied Janina geboren am 14. X. 1919

in Krakau Stand verheiratet

Beruf Private aus Krakau


derzeit wohnhaft in Krakau Traugutta 15

zuständig nach Krakau ist uns persönlich bekannt.

Wir Bestätigen die Personengleichheit obiger Person mit untenstehendem Lichtbilde.

Obiges erklären wir, zwecks Erteilung eines Personalausweises von seiten der Jüdischen Gemeinde in Krakau in Angelegenheit der Umsiedlung des (der) Genannten von Krakau nach _____

Die Richtigkeit obiger Angaben bestätigen wir durch unsere eigenhändigen Unterschriften:



Ing. Hermann Brey
Als Zeuge

Hermann
Als Zeuge

ek. Goldschmied
Antragsteller

August 1940, Registration form (within Kraków)

Re: Mania / Manya Goldschmied (Maria / Mary)

The (Yiddish) name, Mania/Manya is from the Hebrew name, Menucha (meaning calm or rest).

Manya/ later: Mary/Maria came from a family of goldsmiths (by occupation) and one or two 'sign painters / artists'. These are similar occupations to Baruch Hirsch's family. She was shown as being a tailoress (spelt as written on the Australian polling record).

The Holocaust records showed that she was sent to the Kraków ghetto, (listed as Mania Goldschmied (DOB: 1919)). However, Baruch Hirsch, her husband, is shown as being grouped with his original family; moving with them to the ghetto (although they had married on 4th August 1940, in Kraków). It is not known what happened to her at that time. It is quite likely that she was seized for enforced prostitution (as tens of thousands of women were) and was eventually sent to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.


It appears that Mania/ Manya re-invented herself, once liberated. Why not! Firstly, of course the obvious issue of her horrendous traumas. Secondly, all those (dreadful) Nazi forms she had to complete, with date of birth. Thirdly, she was STATELESS, there were no documents, no ID – she was completely free to give herself any age or details she wished. Looking at her photos, she does look rather 'impish' and what a tremendous thing for a lady to make herself 3 years younger – officially!!

So the dates of birth given by Manya (now renamed: Maria) , upon liberation, in her Australian immigration papers, is her real day and month of birth (very sensible) but 3 years' younger; 1922 instead of 1919. I also notice that on most documents, where it asks for 'date of birth' she simply writes the year: 1922

Title: [Bergen-Belsen survivor list]

Maria Goldschmidt,
Date of Birth: 14 Oct 1922
Place of Birth: Krakau,
Last Residence: Krakau.
Nationality: Polish.
(page 6)

Name: *Goldschmied*
(bei Ehefrauen Geburtsname): *Mindelgrün*
Vorname: *Mania*
Geboren am: *14/X. 1919.* in: *Krakau*
Staatsbürgerschaft: *polnische*
Erlernter Beruf: *Expedientin*
Derzeit ausgeübter Beruf:
☒ selbständig — ☐ unselbständig*)
☒ ledig — verheiratet — ☐ verwitwet — geschieden*)
Wohnhaft in: *Proszkiewicza*
Strasse: *Mickiewicza* Nr. *1.*
Kinder unter 14 Jahren (nur vom Haushaltsvorstand auszufüllen)



August 1941. Enforced ID application (within the Kraków ghetto). Again, her DOB is 14.10.1919



(1941)

Mania/Manyia (later Maria/Mary) had survived, and had been liberated from Bergen-Belsen concentration camp (Germany) in May 1945. She was, miraculously reunited with her husband who had been liberated from Mauthausen, also in Germany. The immigration documents state that on 5/6/1945, with German compensation money, they left Germany and moved to France. They lived in Lagny-le-Sec (a village north-east of Paris) for five years. Maria worked in relation to confectionery (I add here – I am sure that I would wish to eat, and be surrounded by, lots of sweet lovely things, post Shoah horrors which included chronic and enduring starvation. Early Australian Polling records show that Maria soon returned to her original occupation, as seamstress/tailor). Many Jews returned to Poland, to search for survivors, but they met anti-Semitism there and so most left as soon as they could. Paris, via Germany was a popular destination.

On 12 April 1951, Maria and Baruch emigrated from France to Australia, via Genoa. In Genoa, they boarded the s/s Cyrenia bound for Melbourne. On Maria's passenger card, it states, rather whimsically that the aim is to: 'live forever' (in Australia).

On the emigration / immigration documents, they are shown as being 'stateless' /displaced persons. (NB: on official records, Maria uses this name, but her family seemed to have called her 'Mary'; maybe the closest to 'Manyia, pronounced 'Manyia' which is a Yiddish version of Miriam. Her grave shows that her Hebrew name was Miriam). Sadly the couple never had children (likely due to Maria's treatment during the Shoah/'Holocaust'. Many women were forcibly sterilised).

SEE THE APPENDIX, at the end of this Document, for Baruch and Manyia / Maria's move to Australia.

6) Feigel Ryfka (known as Francиска) Goldberg (née Goldschmied) b. 3 February 1885, Klasno

(Feigel Ryfka was named after her paternal grandmother).

m. Lieber Goldberg Kleinberger b. 11 March 1875, Kraków (married 12 November 1908, Klasno, the marriage was registered in Krakow, 1908)

(*Lieber's father was Samuel Kleinberger and his mother Sara Goldberg*). His father was murdered: Holocaust
Lieber Kleinberger Goldberg likely died/ was murdered at Chelm, Lublin; (likely slave labour camp) Holocaust?

On 13th December 1940, both Feigel Ryfka and Lieber were transported to Chelm, Lublin. There are no further records. They were either murdered within a short time, or sent to the forced labour (slave labour) camps in the area, dying from exhaustion, brutality, starvation.... Feigel Ryfka was in her late 50s, Lieber in his mid-60s.

Children of Feigel Ryfka (Francиска) and Lieber Goldberg:

(both these births are recorded in the official records, as seen on the Polish databases)

- Samuel Goldberg, b. 13 August 1909, Kraków - Holocaust?

(Samuel was named after his paternal grandfather)

There was a Samuel Goldberg (Kraków) who had survived (Auschwitz Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, which is where many Jews from Kraków were sent), but no date of birth given. There is a Samuel Goldberg (born on 15th August 1909), buried in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA (in the Jewish cemetery, Har Judah) but sadly he was a different person (as per research). Samuel and Artur simply 'disappeared' perhaps sent to Wieliczka (where a large number from Krakow were sent; never to be seen again), or killed in the ghetto or Plaszow concentration camp (Krakow) concentration camp, where shootings were common.

- Artur Goldberg, b. 23 October 1911, Kraków - - Holocaust?

No records have been found for either Samuel or Artur (Arthur) Goldberg.

Year	Groom	Age	Groom Father/Mother	Comments
Date	Bride		Bride Father/Mother	
1908	KLEINBERGER, Lieber	33 + 8	Samuel / Sara GOLDBERG	groom b.1875, bride from Klasno
Nov 12	GOLDSCHMIED, Feigel Riwke	23 + 9	Baruch Hirsch / Rachla Temerla SCHMERLOWITZ	


Marriage record of Feigel Ryfka and Lieber.

(from Jewishgen.org)



Feigel Ryfka (Francиска) Goldberg (née Goldschmied) (original rather dark image).

Looks like a garden behind (a very unusual Holocaust 'mug shot', most are clinical), and she is valiantly smiling.

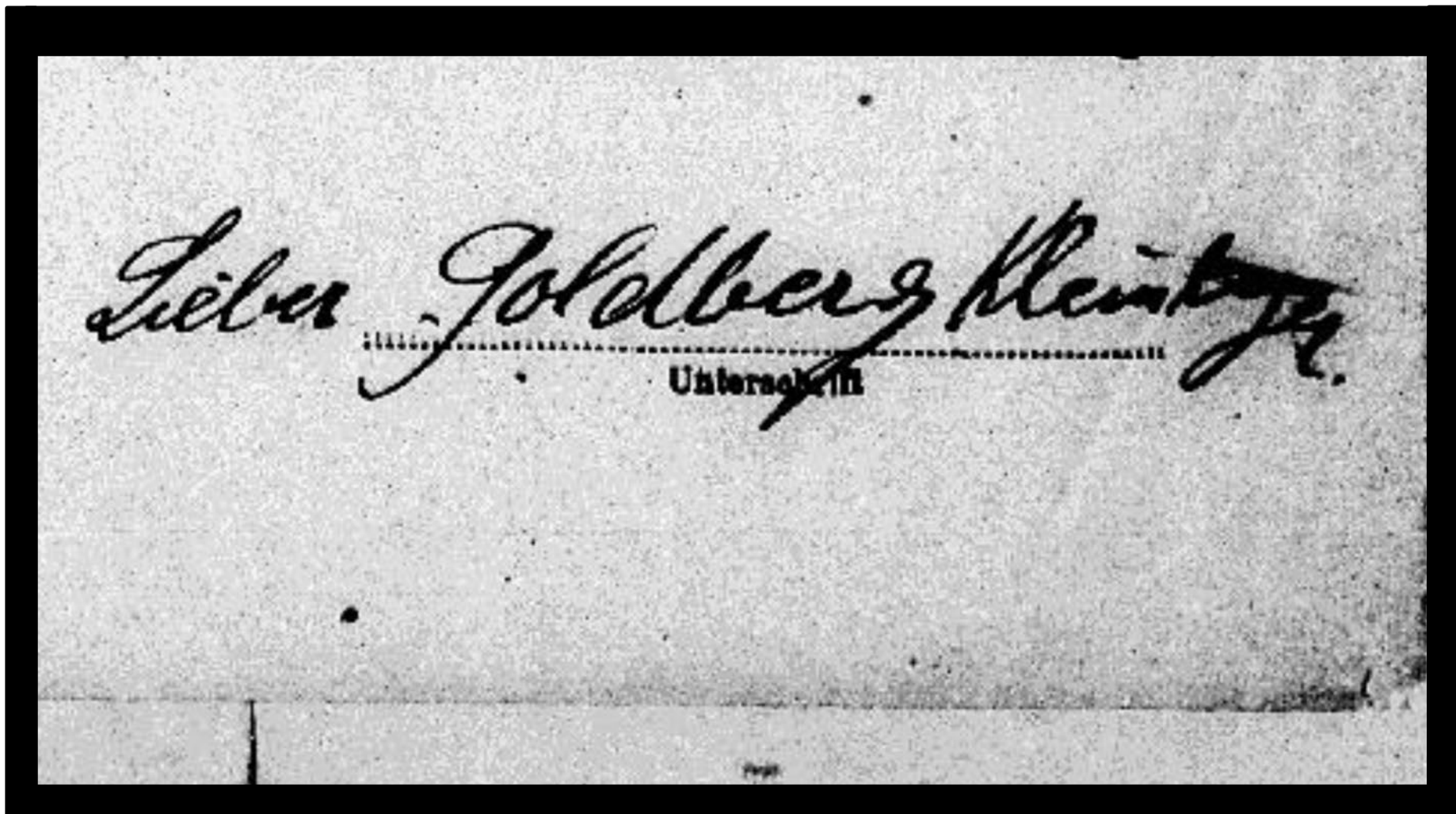

Goldburger x. Kleinberger Fajgla-Ryfka
.....
in: *Klasno*

Feigel-Ryfka / Franciska's handwriting (1940 form)

Unterschrift

Franciska Goldberg
Weinberg

Signed as Franciska



Lieber's beautiful signature

(this is all I have 'of' Lieber, his signed form, 1940. I wonder what his occupation was / who he was etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12											
Liczba porządkowa Fortlaufende Zahl	Urodzenia Der Geburt		Obrzezania lub nadania imienia Der Beschneidung oder Namens- Beilegung		Dziecięcia des Kindes		Imię i nazwisko ojca, jako też jego stan, zatrudnienie i miejsce zamieszkania.		Imię i nazwisko matki jej stan i zamieszkanie, jakoteż imię i nazwisko zatrudnienia i miejsce zamieszkania jej rodziców.		Własnoręczny podpis z wymienieniem zatrudnienia i miejsca zamieszkania Eigenhändige Unterschrift, Beschäftigung und Wohnort		Dzielić niekiedy wrodozne Todt geborene Kinder									
	dzień Tag	miesiące Monat	rok Jahr	miejscie Ort	numer domu Haus-Nr.	dzień Tag	miesiące Monat	rok Jahr	miejscie Ort	numer domu Haus-Nr.	Imię Name	płeć Geschlecht		meska männlich	żeńską weiblich	urodzony służący rękomo słubacze lub mieszkalnie Elektroniczno, angielskie chłopiaste urodzone	Vor- und Zuname der Mutter, ihr Stand und Wohnort, dann Vor- und Zuname, Beschäfti- gung und Wohnort ihrer Eltern.	Vor- und Zuname der Mutter, ihr Stand und Wohnort, dann Vor- und Zuname, Beschäfti- gung und Wohnort ihrer Eltern.	kumów lub świadków San- daka lub Schemes, der Pather oder Zeugen des Sandaks oder Schemes,	obrzeźniającego lub obrzezanych.	akuszerki lub akuszera der Hebamme oder des Geburtshelfers	
612	Krzysztof	sierpnia	1909	siemieniowski	Kraków	C. Al. Podbrzezie	drukarskiego	sierpnia	1909	Kraków	Samuel	syn	służy			Lieber Goldberg	malarz jubilerski w Krakowie	Prigiel Rurka, wieś Paruchin & Ciesza Gold- schmid da Krakow Podgórn i jony jony Rachel Ternoski p. Schnerstewitz	Bernard Hincel Goldschmidt barokowy podgórn jak Łódź	Andrzej Apollon w Warszawie	Teofila Papajowski w Krakowie	Ślub odbył się po raz pierwszy dnia 12 listopada 1908 r. śluba 54 fuz - 243

1	2					3					4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Liczba porządkowa Fortlaufende Zahl	Urodzenia Der Geburt					Obrzezania lub nadania imienia Der Beschneidung oder Namens- Beilegung					Dziecięcia des Kindes				Imię i nazwisko ojca, jako też jego stan, zatrudnienie i miejsce zamieszkania. Vor- und Zuname des Vaters, sowie Stand, Beschäfti- gung und Wohn- ort.	Imię i nazwisko matki jej stan i zamieszkanie, jakoteż imię i nazwisko zatrudnienie i miejsce zamieszkania jej rodziców. Vor- und Zuname der Mutter, ihr Stand und Wohnort, dann Vor- und Zuname, Beschäfti- gung und Wohnort ihrer Eltern.	Własnoręczny podpis z wymienieniem zatrudnienia i miejsca zamieszkania Eigenhändige Unterschrift, Beschäftigung und Wohnort			Dzieci nieżywo urodzone Tott geborene Kinder	UWAGA Anmerkung
	Dzień Tag	miesiące Monat	rok Jahr	miejsce Ort	numer domu Haus-Nr.	dzień Tag	miesiące Monat	rok Jahr	miejsce Ort	numer domu Haus-Nr.	Imię Name	pleć Geschlecht	akuszerki lub akuszerki der Hebamme oder des Geburtshelfers								
839.	dwudziestego trzeciego	października	1911	dwadziestego października							Artur	syn	ślubny	Lieber Goldberg malarz, fotograf w Krakowie	Wiel. Piłkier, córka Pawła Piłkier Goldschmieda, właśc. w Krakowie i jego jego kuzynki Piłkier-Formel	Mendel Parnarek, asesor radwani w Krakowie, sawadek	Alfred Parn w Krakowie	Teofila Boruskin w Krakowie			Plub rodzinny mawisty w Krakowie dnia 13 listopada 1910 obser. str. 54 por. 243
Realizacja Namien. z dnia 28 lutego 1920 L. 15159/19 XII mar rozporządzenie																					

Birth record (in the Krakow civic Registry) of Artur Goldberg, 23rd October 1911.

7) Hendel (or spelt Hendl) Goldschmied b. 1 December 1887, Podgórze - - Holocaust?
(Hendel was single / no children).
She was named after her maternal grandmother.



Hendel Goldschmied
Antragsteller

Hendel Goldschmied, 1940. The form was signed by Hendel, above right.

aufgenommen am 7. 8. 1940.

In der Kanzlei der jüdischen Gemeinde in Krakau erscheinen: Jan Goldschmied Handl

aus Skakan

derzeit wohnhaft in Krakau Josefinska 30. und die Zeugen:

a) Silbiger Jakub von Beruf Kaffee-Verpacker

wohnhaft in Krakau Inkras 12/12 ausgewiesen durch P.H.P.

Legitimation N° 910435.

b) Hermann Julius von Beruf Flutiger

wohnhaft in Krakau Tringalla 15 ausgewiesen durch Jantowski - Legitimation N° 6228.

Die Zeugen erklären folgendes:

Jan Goldschmied Handl geboren am 5/12. 1887.

in Skakan Stand Arbeiter

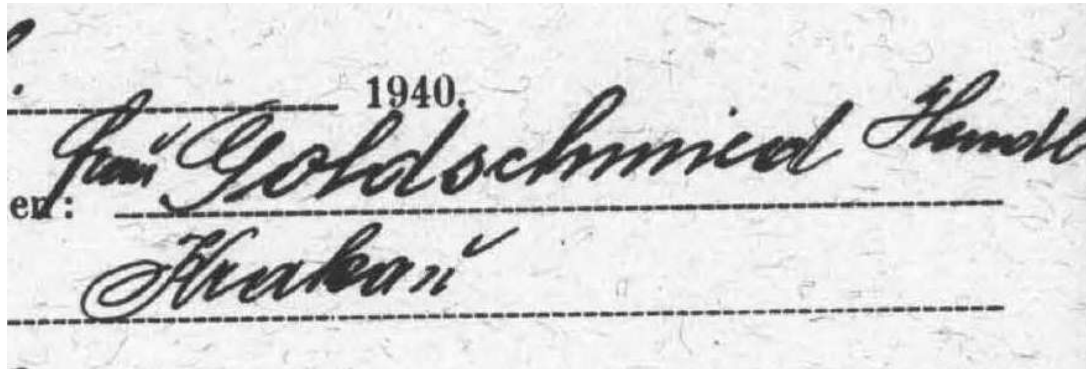
Beruf Präsident aus Skakan

derzeit wohnhaft in Krakau Josefinska 30.

zuständig nach Skakan ist uns persönlich bekannt.

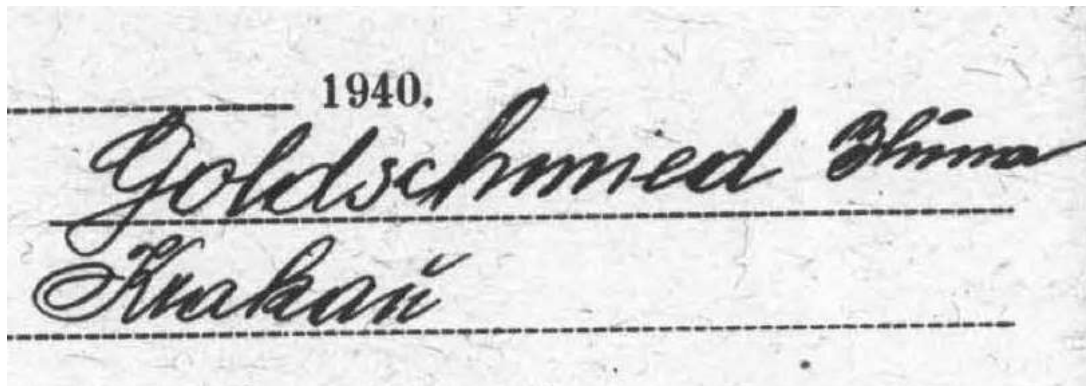
(Symche's wife), ie it appears Bluma lovingly completed it for her (more of the form is shown, after her photo).

Looking at Hendel's photograph, and her signature makes me wonder whether she had learning disabilities (and she remained unmarried, rare in those times/places). Her form was handwritten in exactly the same style as Bluma Gldschmied



1940.
Frau Goldschmied Hendel
er: Kraków

The word 'Frau' has been inserted, suggesting it was written by someone else (it is a respectful thing to do), on Hendel's behalf. None of the other forms that I have seen, use this term, they simply show a name.



1940.
Goldschmied Bluma
Kraków

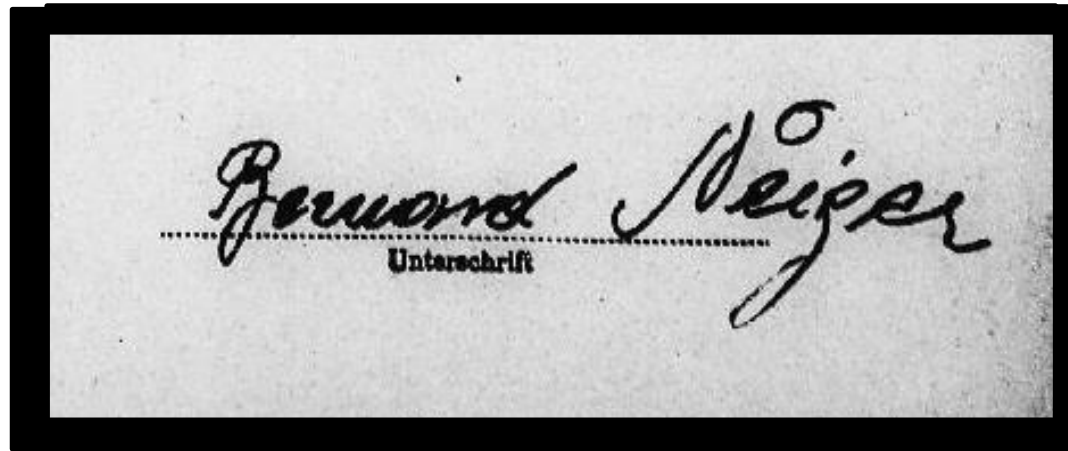
Bluma's own handwritten form (she writes 'Kraków', the initial 'K' in a very particular way).

Hendel's form was completed by Blume, her sister-in-law.

8) Rosa (original name: *Rozalia*) Neiger (née Goldschmied) b. 5 December 1890, Podgórze - -
Survived the Holocaust

m. Bernard (Berl or Baruch) Neiger, b. 24 Aug, 1886, Skawina – Holocaust.

Bernard was a tailor.



Bernard's signature (1940 form)

Bernard Neiger was murdered on 31st October 1942 in Krakow.

Children of Rosa and Bernard Neiger:

- Baruch Hirsch Neiger; b. 24 August 1918, Kraków (same 'birthday' as his father).
(Baruch Hirsch was single at the time of the Holocaust)
Baruch Hirsch worked as an Officer of a Jewish neighbourhood, Kraków.
- Natan Neiger, b. 11 August 1920, Kraków - Holocaust?. (Natan was single at the time of the Holocaust)

Nagelberg Samuel, Lwów

Nagelblatt Jakub, Kraków

Nagielsztajn Jakub, Łódź

Nager Rubin, Sosnowiec

Nagi Szymon, Łódź

Nagler Izidor, Lublin

Nagler Rajzla, Lublin

Nagler Sabina, Lublin

Nagorska Rena, Kalisz

Nagorski Aleksander, Kalisz

Nagorski Ryszard, Kalisz

Nagoszewer Fela, Warszawa

Nagoszewer Gustawa, Warszawa

Nagoszewer Józef, Warszawa

Nagosiwer Joachim, Kraków

Nagórna Hela, Warszawa



Najfeld Ruth, Łódź

Najfeld Salomit, Łódź

Najfeld Sz., Bergen Belsen

Nejger Dawid, Kraków

Nejger Ewa, Katowice

Nejger Irena, Kraków

Nejger Paweł, Kraków

Neiger Rozalia, Kraków

Neiger Salomea, Kraków

Najhaus Cerka, Łódź

Najhaus Chana, Łódź

Najhaus Majer, Warszawa

Najhaus Rojza, Irena

Najhaus Tauba, Łódź

Najhof Izak, Warszawa

Najkrug Borys, Warszawa

Rozalia Neiger survived: the Register of Jewish Survivors II (list of Jews in Poland). It records 58,000 names.
(There are no further records of her)



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Baruch Neiger". The signature is written in dark ink over a horizontal dotted line. Below the dotted line, the word "Unterschrift" is printed in a small, sans-serif font.

Baruch Hirsch Neiger 1940 (An unusually attractive 'hand processed' photograph).. Baruch's signature above.

aufgenommen am 12 August 1940.

In der Kanzlei der jüdischen Gemeinde in Krakau erscheinen: Neiger Baruch Hirsch
 aus Krakau

derzeit wohnhaft in Krakau Leubergersstrasse 16/8 und die Zeugen:

a) Weinmann Hugo von Beruf Beauf.
 wohnhaft in Krakau Nordstr. 57/13 ausgewiesen durch Minuten N: 8 v. 3/4 1940
der jüd. Gemeinde

und

b) Baumwinger Israel von Beruf Beauf.
 wohnhaft in Krakau Owella 36 ausgewiesen durch Minuten N: 9 v. 10/4 1940
d. jüd. Gemeinde

Die Zeugen erklären folgendes:

Neiger Baruch Hirsch geboren am 24. August 1918
 in Krakau Stand ledig
 Beruf Beauf. der jüd. Gemeinde aus Krakau
 derzeit wohnhaft in Krakau Leubergersstrasse 16/8
 zuständig nach Skawinska ist uns persönlich bekannt

Baruch Hirsch Neiger's beautiful handwriting, on the compulsory 1940 Jewish Census of Kraków form.

Vorstand: Neiger Baruch
Klaskin, Augustjarska 30/16
Ergänzungsbogen ist für jede im Hauptfragebogen aufgenommene Person mit vollendetem 14. Lebens-Jahr auszufüllen.
Vorname: Neiger
Namen auch Geburtsnamen:
Natan
(Rufnamen unterstreichen)
Geburtsdatum: 11/8 1920
Geburtsort: Klaskin
Klaskin
Nationalität: Polnische

Natan Neiger's handwriting (on the 1940 Census form). Sadly, this is all I have found relating to him..

Rachla Temerla died in 1892 Following her death, Baruch Hirsch re-married. He married Hendel Khava Paie (Papi) Hornstein (b. 1 May, 1867, Wegierka). (She was known as Papi Hornstein)). Papi does not show on any Holocaust databases, so either died before that time, or – tragically, could have been shot ‘in the street (they easily murdered the elderly, they could not put to work); unrecorded death. Papi would have been approximately 73 years of age. I found her name on a charitable fund list of donors, 1924, (Bet Lechem Fund, Krakow). The Fund supported the poor (Jews) in Palestine, helping them to be able to study Torah.

Baruch Hirsch and Hendel Chaya Paie (Papi) had the following two children (Chaim Israel and Aron Izak)

9) Chaim Israel Goldschmied b. 26 July 1893, Podgórze – Survived the Holocaust

(he was an artist and a professional sign painter)

m. Gizela (original name: Khava) Regina Birnbach b. 2 August 1899, Jaroslaw. – Survived the Holocaust

(married: 8 February 1920 Jaroslaw)

Chaim Israel Goldschmied was 17 years younger than Barnett)

Chaim Israel Goldschmied was murdered at Dachau concentration camp, Germany in 1945, according to records, which need amending. According to living relatives, his son, Baruch Hirsch said that his father had survived, and may have been in Auschwitz not Dachau.

Surname	Given Name	Year	Record Type	Sex	Marriage	Town of Marriage	Father
				Age / Born			Mother
GOLDSCHMIED	Chaim Israel	1920	M	M	1920	Podgórze	Boruch Hirsch GOLDSCHMIED
				1893			Papi HORNSTEIN
BIRNBACH	Gizela Regina	1920	M	F	1920		Jakob BIRNBACH
				1899			Lea HORNSTEIN

Civic marriage record of Chaim and Gizela, registered in Jaroslaw from Jewishgen.org (database)

(Gizela's parents were Jakob Birnbach, a merchant, and Lea(h) Hornstein. They were murdered in the Tarnow ghetto, 1943. They had been 'transported' there from Kraków). The record states they were 'liquidated' – a term used for murdering the elderly, infirm and anyone else that was deemed of 'no use' to the Nazis).
Gizela survived. She had given testimonies on behalf other family members for the Yad Vashem records.

Children of Chaim Israel and Gizela Goldschmied:

- Baruch Hirsch Goldschmied b. 28 December 1920, Berlin – Survived the Holocaust
(Baruch Hirsch was a sign painter and artist) He was single at the time of the Holocaust.
(He survived, and later provided a testimony on behalf of his father, for the Yad Vashem records. He lives in Israel)
- Helena Goldschmied b. 2 June 1923, Kraków - (Buchenwald and (23/1/45) Bergen-Belsen, Theresienstadt)
Helena was an apprentice milliner (made ladies hats). She was aged 17 and single.
Helena was a dressmaker. (on Buchenwald card: 'occupation')

She and her sister, Pauline/a, were sent to Bergen Belsen. On 23rd January 1945 (in a group of 500 women), treated as political / ideological prisoners (category: Jews), were transferred from Bergen-Belsen concentration camp to Buchenwald (to a forced labour sub-camp which dealt with the production of aircraft and engines). No further records found.

- Pauline/Paulina Goldschmied b. 13 December 1924, Jaroslaw - - (Buchenwald and (23/1/45) Bergen-Belsen. Theresienstadt)
Paulina was a pupil/student, and single at the time of the Holocaust.
Paulina was a 'metal worker' (on Buchenwald card: 'occupation')
Both Paulina and Helen were initially sent to Bergen Belsen and then in January, 1945 transferred to Buchenwald; a forced labour sub camp. See Helena's record (previous to this one).

(On the Jewish Census) it stated that Helena and Pauline had German Identity cards)

KL. BUCHENWALD (Frauen) T/D Nr. 281551

N A M E GOLDSCHMIDT Paulina
Vorname

Geb.-Datum 13. 12. 24 Jaroslau 63131
Geb.-Ort Haft-Nr.

HöfL. Pers. Karte . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill. Gov. Quest. . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dokumente: 4
Frauenkarte 1 u. 2 . . .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Order f. Disp.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Effektenkarte	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Todesmeldung	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inf. Karten:
Postkontr.-Karte . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soz. Vers. Unterlagen . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Schreibst.-Karte . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Bemerkungen:
HöfL. Pers. Bogen . . .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Revierkarte	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Krankenblätter	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arbeitskarte	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Unschlag-Nr.: 7196
Geldverw.-Karte	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nummernkarte	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

P. Judin
Vor- und Zuname: Helena Goldschmidt Haft-Nr. 63130

Beruf: Schneiderin geboren am: 2.6.22 in: Krakau

Anschrifts-Ort: _____

Einzel. am: _____ Uhr von _____ Entl. am: _____ Uhr nach _____

Bei Einlieferung abgegeben:

Bei Einlieferung abgegeben:			Koffer	Aktentasche	Paket
Paar Schuhe, halb	Schlüpfer, Makko	Mantel: Tuch	Paar Handschuhe: Stoff	Effektensack	
Paar Schuhe, hohe	Leibchen	" Leder	Handtasche	Invalidenkarte Nr.	
Paar Schuhe, Haus	Korsett	" Pelz	Geldbörse	Invalidenquittung	
Paar Schuhe, Überzie	Strumpfhaltergürtel	Jacke: Tuch	Spiegel	Arbeitsbuch	
Paar Strümpfe, Wolle	Unterrock	" Leder	Messer	Photos	
Paar Strümpfe, Seide	Bluse	" Pelz	Kamm	Schreibpapier	
Paar Söckchen	Kleid, Rock	" gestrickt	Ring		
Hemd	Schürze: Kittel	Hut	Uhr m. Kette		
Hemd hose	Schürze: Träger	Mütze	Uhr m. Armband		
Büstenhalter	Taschentuch	Schal	Halskette		
Schlüpfer, Seide	Pullover	Paar Handschuhe: Wolle	Armband		
Schlüpfer, Wolle	Trainingsanzug	Paar " Leder	Koffer		

Bemerkungen: _____

Abgabe bestätigt: _____ Effektenverwalter: _____

I. T. S. FOTO No. 2435c

KL 68/9-44 150-000

Buchenwald index cards (both girls had the same documents, just different names, DOB, place of birth, occupation)

Erhebung der jüdischen Bevölkerung der Stadt Krakau

Vorstand: Goldschmied Chaim
 g: Müssenring 12
 Ergänzungsbogen ist für jede im Hauptfragebogen aufgeführte Person mit vollendetem 14. Lebens-Jahr auszufüllen.
 Familienname: Goldschmied
 Vornamen auch Geburtsnamen: geb. Birnbach
 Namen: Cyrela Regina
(Namen unterstreichen)
 Geboren am: 2. August 1899
 Geburtsort: Jarosław
Jarosław
Polen
 Staatsangehörigkeit: Polen
 Familienstand: verheiratet
 Verheiratet, verw., gesch.: verheiratet
 Wohnort: Krakau
Müssenring Str. Nr.: 12
IV Stockwerk, Tür Nr. 18
 Vorder-, Hinter-, Seitenhaus
 Wann wohnen Sie in Krakau? 1932
 Beruf: beschäftigt in eigenem
Handwerk
 Sind Sie selbst berufstätig? ja? nein

Chaim Israel Goldschmied
 Krakau - Müssenring 12/18

Chaim Israel, sign painter and artist

Stand: Goldschmied Chaim
Küssow 12

anzenugsbogen ist für jede im Hauptfragebogen aufge-
 son mit vollendetem 14. Lebens-Jahr auszufüllen.

name: Goldschmied

en auch Geburtsnamen: Pauline
 (Rufnamen unterstreichen)

am: 13. Dezember 1924

ort: Jaroslau
Jaroslau

gehörigkeit: Polen

stand: ledig

erh., verw., gesch.: Krakau

Wohnung: Ort Krakau
sewing Str. Nr.: 12
 Stockwerk, Tür Nr. 18
 Hinter-, Seitenhaus

in wohnen Sie in Krakau? 1932

er Beruf: Schülerin

Stand: Goldschmied Chaim
Küssow 12

anzenugsbogen ist für jede im Hauptfragebogen aufge-
 son mit vollendetem 14. Lebens-Jahr auszufüllen.

name: Goldschmied

en auch Geburtsnamen: Helena
 (Rufnamen unterstreichen)

am: 2 Juni 1923

ort: Krakau
Krakau
Polen

gehörigkeit: Polen

stand: ledig

h., verw., gesch.: Krakau

Wohnung: Ort Krakau
sewing Str. Nr.: 12
 Stockwerk, Tür Nr. 18
 Hinter-, Seitenhaus

in wohnen Sie in Krakau? 1932

er Beruf: Modistin

Pauline and Helena's forms were completed by their father, Chaim Isarel. There are heavy (Nazi) scribbles across them both.

10) Aron Izak Goldschmied b. 27 December 1896, Podgórze - -Holocaust?

There is also a record Aron Goldschmied, born on 27th December 1896, surviving the Holocaust, and who living in the United States of America. It seems likely to be 'this' Aron (given the exact date of birth), so far no grave has been found to verify his father's name. (Perhaps he was cremated?).

Aron Goldschmidt

United States Social Security Death Index

Tools

Name:	Aron Goldschmidt
Given Name:	Aron
Surname:	Goldschmidt
State:	Pennsylvania
Residence Place:	Pennsylvania
Last Place of Residence:	Berks, Pennsylvania
Previous Residence Postal Code:	19601
Age:	73
Birth Date:	27 Dec 1896
Birth Date:	12271896
Death Date:	May 1969
Death Date:	05001969

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J23D-H4X>

Aron Goldschmidt

Pennsylvania Deaths and Burials, 1720-1999

Tools

Name:	Aron Goldschmidt
Name Note:	Jewish, SS #199-28-6994A
Event Type:	Burial
Event Place:	Berks, Pennsylvania, United States
Event Place (Original):	215 South Broad St., Bnai Chain
Address:	1410 Perkiomen Ave.
Residence Place:	Reding, Penna.
Gender:	Male
Age:	72
Marital Status:	Married
Occupation:	Painter
Birth Date:	27 Dec 1896
Death Date:	10 May 1969
Death Place:	Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania
Funeral Home:	X
Cemetery:	Phila.
Spouse's Name:	Betty Goldschmidt
Spouse's Gender:	Female

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:HNH6-TDT2>

APPENDIX

Baruch and Manya (Maria/Marie) Goldschmied: their miraculous survival and emigration to Melbourne, Australia, is detailed here. See the pages below this one.

STATELESS MELBOURNE GOLDSCHMIED

CERTIFICATE 248798
ISSUED 12-4-51
BY MELBOURNE

Maria

NATURALIZATION GRANTED
CERTIFICATE No. EFC/100Y
OATH TAKEN 11.9.56
At 30 WILSON

318 251
This margin is for Official use only.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD (SURFACE VESSELS)
NOTE—THE INFORMATION GIVEN HEREON IS REQUIRED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT AND REGULATIONS.

1. Name of Ship... S/s CYRENIA

2. Full Name of Passenger... GOLDSCHMIED MARIA
(Underline Surname. Print in full.)

3. Permanent Address... Wagga to the (rise)

4. Country of Last Permanent Residence... FRANCE

5. Occupation... CONFECTIONERY

6. Date of Birth... 1922

7. Sex (Male or Female)... F

8. Place of Birth... GRACQVE

9. Nationality (as shown in Passport)... STATELESS

10. If Naturalized—Place... FRANCE Date... 21-12-50

11. Passport No. 1866 Issued at Beaune Date 12 APR 1951

12. Date of Disembarkation... 12 APR 1951

13. Port of Embarkation... GENOA

14. Class Travelled (1st, 2nd, or 3rd)... 2nd

15. Port of Disembarkation... MELBOURNE

16. Conjugal Condition (Married, Widowed, Single, Divorced)... M

17. Racial Origin (European, Asiatic, African, Polynesian)... European

18. Proposed Length of Stay in Australia... In Per

19. Purpose of Stay... In work

20. Does Passenger Hold Authority to Enter Australia for an Unlimited Period of Residence (Yes or No)?... No
(Europeans or British subjects not required to answer.)

21. Whether Passage Money Provided—
(a) By Self... No
(b) Under United Kingdom Free Passage Scheme... No Place X against appropriate Sub-heading
(c) Under United Kingdom Assisted Passage Scheme... No
(d) Under Ex-servicemen's Assisted Passage Schemes from Countries other than United Kingdom... No

Address in Australia... 60 Belmore Road
Previously Resident in Australia since... 1st Belmore Rd
Whether Previously Registered (Yes or No)... No
Alien Registration Certificate No. 1000
Physical Description—
Height... 5' 3" Ins. Blue Colour of Eyes... Blue
Colour of Hair... Brown Notable Marks... None
Signature of Passenger... Maria Goldschmied

248798
M
BIV

318 251
This margin is for Official use only.

318 251
This margin is for Official use only.

Maria Goldschmied
Signature of Passenger

Freedom! Maria Goldschmied's Passenger Card on board the s/s Cyrenia, emigrating to Australia, 12 April 1951.



1940/1 (Kraków)



1949 (France)



Maria, 1950, emigration / immigration document



Baruch 1950, emigration / immigration document

C.66073
 COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
 DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
 12th September, 1950.
 MELBOURNE, Victoria.

Form No. 41.
 12th September, 1950.
 MELBOURNE, Victoria.

LANDING PERMIT C 66073

valid until 12th September, 1952.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that authority has been granted for the admission into Australia of
 Baruch GOLDSCHMIED residing in France accompanied by
 his wife and ~~children~~, whose particulars and photographs appear hereon.

This authority has been granted subject to the following conditions:—
 (a) the bearer is in possession of a valid Polish Passport or Certificate of Identity duly
 vised (if not issued) by an Australian or other British Consular or Passport Officer and bearing copy of his/her
 photograph;
 (b) the person or persons included in this Permit are in sound health, of good character, and shall produce to the Consular
 or Passport Office to whom application is made for a visa, a satisfactory medical certificate on the attached Form
 No. 47A and a certificate of satisfactory radiological evidence of healthy lungs given by qualified medical practitioners,
 together with evidence of good character.



NOTE: The bearer will be admitted to Australia
 under exemption from the provisions of the Immig-
 ration Act, 1901-1949 for a period of two years.

(See notes on back.)

Transmitted per: Mr. Jakob WEISSKIRCH,
 218 Canterbury Road,
 CANTERBURY, E.7, Vic.

By authority of the
 Minister for Immigration.

PARTICULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONS WHOSE ADMISSION HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED.

Grantee: Full Name Age Nationality Height Colour of eyes Colour of hair Special peculiarities	Baruch GOLDSCHMIED. 31 years. Polish. 5 feet 9 inches. Brown. Brown. Nil.	PHOTOGRAPHS. 
Wife: Full Name Age Children: Names.	Maria GOLDSCHMIED. 27 years. -----	

Sex. Age.

1950 (emigration/immigration document)

Prior to sailing for Australia, they had to undergo medical examination. Amazingly, Baruch's is totally clear (except for a large ulcer on his left leg, which had healed up; he stated was from a 'war wound'). I did not obtain Maria's document.

I was astounded that Baruch 'spoke good English'. He was born in Galicia (the same year that it became Poland): speaking Yiddish, German and Polish. After the war, they moved to France, yet where / why did he learn English?

1. Name of Applicant GROLDSCHMIED BARUCH HIRSCH.
(Surname) (Given Names)

Known as
(Surname) (Given Names)

2. Address of Applicant Flat 11, 86 Blessington St, St. Ildia, Vic.

3. Does applicant's description correspond with that given in application? Yes
If not, in what respects does it differ?

4. Is applicant of European race or descent? Yes. Polish

5. If married, are particulars stated regarding applicant and children correct? Yes Yes

6. Can the applicant read and write the English language? Yes

7. Can applicant speak and understand English sufficiently well to discuss matters of general interest? Yes

8. Has applicant an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship? Yes

9. What evidence does applicant produce as to his birthplace and nationality? Attached
Titre de Voyage shows born on 29.12.1918 at
KRAKOW

10. If applicant's passport is not attached to this application, state

FORM B

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
ALIENS ACT, 1941.

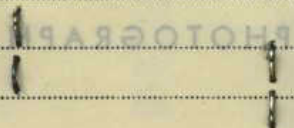

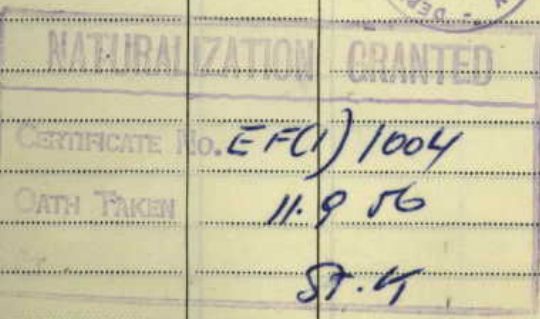


Certificate of Registration

Nº 248798



Maria Goldschmied. Registration card (for new immigrants), 1951. (first photograph in Australia)

2		3	
CHANGES		OF ADDRESS	
NEW ADDRESS	NOTIFIED TO	DATE	SIGNATURE OF COM. MIGRATION OFFICER OR POSTMASTER
7 James St. G. Hammond	C. M. O.	17.4.51	[Signature]
15 The Avenue Windsor	"	28.4.51	[Signature]
86 Blessington St. S. Hills	C. M. O.	13.10.52	[Signature]
 			
		CERTIFICATE No. EFC(1) 1004	
		OATH TAKEN 11.9.56	
		ST. 4	

Every time a person moved address, this Certificate needed updating.

Name:	Baruch Hirsch Goldschmied
Gender:	Male
Electoral Year:	1963
Subdistrict:	Malvern East
State:	Victoria
District:	higgins
Country:	Australia

Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com

Suggested Records

- ☐ Kraków, Poland, for Jews During (USHMM)
Baruch Hirsch G
- ☐ Australia, Electro
Baruch Hirsch G
- ☐ Australia, Electro
Baruch Hirsch G
- ☐ Australia, Electro
Baruch Hirsch G

Maria Goldschmied

in the Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980

Name:	Maria Goldschmied
Gender:	Female
Electoral Year:	1963
Subdistrict:	Malvern East
State:	Victoria
District:	higgins
Country:	Australia

Two polling records: 1963 and 1980, Melbourne, Australia.

URGENT. Please Post.

File NO.

C.D.M. MELB 4325
V52 13/10/67

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF RESIDENCE

SURNAME: GOLDSCHMIED, MR.

CHRISTIAN NAME(S): BARUCH HIRSH.

ADDRESS: 11, MOUNTFIELD AVE, CHADSTONE 3148

PHONE NO.: 56-32-34 (Home)

(At work) 67 62-61.

DATE OF BIRTH: 29. 12. 1918.

PLACE OF BIRTH: POLAND - KRAKOW.

DATE OF ARRIVAL: 11-4-51.

DATE OF NATURALIZATION: 11-9-56

PLACE OF NATURALIZATION: ST. KILDA

CERTIFICATE No.: ~~11-9-56~~ E.M. (1) NO 1191.

ADDRESS AT TIME OF NATURALIZATION: 86, BLESSINGTON ST
ST. KILDA.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: Jan German Compensation - travelled
en "Thine de Voyage" from Paris - Displaced person.
- If possible would like return of document.

RECORDS SECTION

Please attach to file and return to
Naturalization Section.



Signature: B. Goldschmied
Date: 19/10/67

1967: At last, Australian Citizens.

SUBDIVISION OF MALVERN EAST

3161 Goldberg, Cyril Keith, 23 Mountfield av., Chadstone, painter, M
3162 Goldberg, Margaret Anne, 23 Mountfield av., Chadstone, home duties, F
3163 Goldschmied, Baruch Hirsch, 11 Mountfield av., Chadstone, sales, M
3164 Goldschmied, Maria, 11 Mountfield av., Chadstone, tailoress, F
3165 Goldsmith, Annie Taylor, 4 Chaucer av., home duties, F
3166 Goldsmith, Edmund Baron, 47 Fisher st., nil, M
3167 Goldsmith, Ethel May, 47 Fisher st., home duties, F
3168 Goldsworthy, Barbara Fay, 6 Goode st., Chadstone, stenographer, F
3169 Goldsworthy, Robert Reeve, 6 Goode st., Chadstone, engineer, M
3170 Goldsworthy, Ruth Mavis, 6 Goode st., Chadstone, home duties, F
3171 Gonsalves, Rosemarie Diana, 31 Grant st., clerical assistant, F
3172 Goodall, John Horton, 28 Brunel st., clerk, M
3173 Goodall, John Terrell, 28 Brunel st., aircraft engineer, M
3174 Goodall, Margaret Ellen, 28 Brunel st., home duties, F
3175 Goodchild, Christina, 53 Emo rd., home duties, F

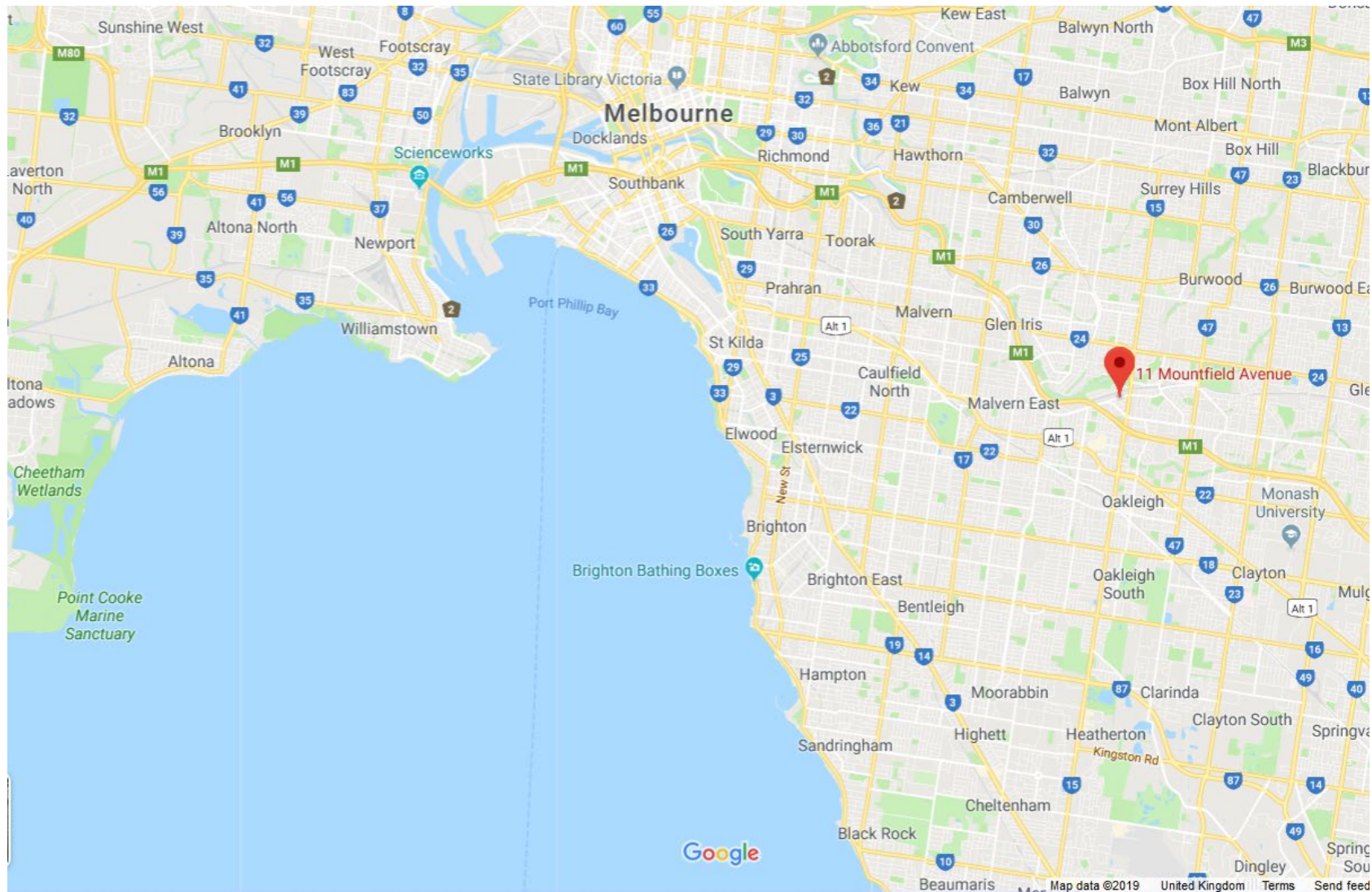
1968 polling record, shows Baruch and Maria at 11 Mountfield Ave, Chadstone and their occupations: Sales and tailoress.

Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980 for Baruch Hirsch Goldschmied

Victoria > 1980 > Henty > Chadstone

74	Gold, Louise Naomi.....	33 Abbotstord Ave. Chdstne. tchr F
75	Goldburg, Cyril Keith.....	23 Mountfield Ave. Chdstne. painter M
76	Goldburg, Margaret Anne.....	23 Mountfield Ave. Chdstne. hd F
77	Goldschmied, Baruch Hirsch.....	11 Mountfield Ave. Chdstne. sales M
78	Goldschmied, Maria.....	11 Mountfield Ave. Chdstne. tailoress F
79	Goldsworthy, Eric John.....	34 Boston Ave. Malv E. strmn M
80	Goldsworthy, Graeme Robert.....	1944 Malvern Rd. Malv E. tchr M
81	Goldsworthy, Patricia Anne.....	34 Boston Ave. Malv E. hd F
82	Goldsworthy, Pauline Kaye.....	1944 Malvern Rd. Malv E. h d F
83	Goldsworthy, Ruth Mavis.....	6 Goode St. Chdstne. hd F
84	Gonzalez, Maria Elena.....	1411 Dandenong Rd. Oak. ktchnhd F
85	Gonzalez, Victor Rene.....	1411 Dandenong Rd. Oak. fir M
86	Goodier, Gordon Brook...	14 Sycamore St. Chdstne. investor M

1980 polling record shows Baruch and Maria at the same address (as 12 years' earlier)



Map showing where Baruch Hirsch and Manya lived, in relation to Melbourne itself (red balloon is their home)



(Photo kindly supplied by Bubbles Segall, Australian Genealogical Society (Vic))

Baruch Goldschmied *(Melbourne, Australia)*

Baruch (Benny) Goldschmied

Name (Other Surnames)	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Hebrew Name	Age
	Place of Death	Date of Death	Hebrew Date	Burial Date
GOLDSCHMIED, Baruch (Benny)		24-May-2001	Baruch ben Avraham	82 years
			3 Sivan 5761	25-May-2001
Plot	Spouse	Father	Comments	Cemetery Name
		Mother		City / Country
Section JMG-2, Row AB, Plot 35 , 1		Avraham		Necropolis Cemetery (Springvale Botanical) /
		Esther		Springvale / Australia

Baruch was 82 years old when he died on 24th May, 2001; details are above.



A simple headstone, a remarkable life: Mania / Manya Maria/Mary (Mindlegrun) Goldschmied.

Maria (Many) Goldschmied

Name (Other Surnames)	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Hebrew Name	Age
	Place of Death	Date of Death	Hebrew Date	Burial Date
GOLDSCHMIED, Maria			Miriam bat Avraham	87 years
		14-May-2010	1 Sivan 5770	17-May-2010
Plot	Spouse	Father	Comments	Cemetery Name
		Mother		City / Country
Section JEWISH GARDEN 3, Row G, Plot 8 , 1		Avraham		Necropolis Cemetery (Springvale Botanical) /
		Bluma bat Zvi Hirsch		Springvale / Australia

Mary / Maria (Manya)'s burial record. She died on 14th May 2010, aged 87 (or rather 90!). This record also confirms her parents' names. Her mother was a widow in 1940. It is not known when or how her husband died.

Maria (Mary) died 9 years after Baruch.

Other relatives

On Baruch's gravestone, it shows that *Helen* was a sister in law of his. I have traced her as being an older sister of Mary (Manya), Helen Weisskirch (née Mindlegrun). Just as Manya (Mary) had done, Helen also changed her year of birth; after all, she had survived the traumatic Holocaust, and as far as she was concerned, all her personal official identification documents had been destroyed; she was free to re-create herself. So she also made herself much younger, and what woman wouldn't wish to? She decided that five years less would be fine (so no longer being officially born in 1913, but 1918 (the same birth year as brother in law, Baruch). Helen lived a long life, and died at age 90 – or was it really 95! (Jacob also lived to his late 80s).

She and her husband, Jacob Weisskirch (born in Jazowsko, near Nowy Sacz) had survived Dachau concentration camp, and they both emigrated to Melbourne on 5th November 1949, a couple of years before Baruch and Mary (Manya).

Jacob's brother, Emmanuel (who also survived Dachau concentration camp) joined them in Melbourne. He was the only one of them, to have a child; Mark White (a successful lawyer).



Helen, sister of Marie / Mary (Many).1949



Jacob Weisskirch, 1940, husband of Helen (née Mindlegrun)

Jacob, who was an electrician (on the Census record, 1940, it showed he worked at an airfield) had a brother, Emanuel – who was already in Melbourne (and acted as a sponsor, to enable them to join him). Emanuel had arrived in Australia (Melbourne) on 21st October 1948.

Emanuel was born in Jazowsko, near Nowy Sacz, and was also an electrician. He was single when he moved to Australia, and then met and married Halina (who was from Kraków originally) and they had a son. Emanuel anglicised his surname to *White* (Weiss: White) and dropped the 'kirch' (church) part. Their son's name is Mark White. He is a lawyer and lives in Melbourne.



Emmanuel White (previously Weisskirch) 1948

Sadly, Emanuel died at the age of 44. Halina re-married (a Mr Zylberman). In 2019, at the age of 91, she still (2019) worked as a volunteer at the Jewish Holocaust Centre, Melbourne – speaking to hundreds of visitors on a regular basis.

Emanuel's wife, Halina gave a fascinating eye witness testimony at the Jewish Holocaust Centre (JHC), Melbourne in 2003. This is available on the internet (YouTube) at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NeU7qP8Na8A>. Halina has been a volunteer at the JHC for decades. She said that it has been a wonderful experience for her, and has helped her with some sort of healing of the traumas – she's been able to share, express and be amongst others. In 2018, she celebrated her 90th birthday, still a volunteer at the Centre! Her photograph (and that of her son's) appeared in the Centre's newsletter:



Halina Zylberman with her son Mark White at the Jewish Holocaust Centre to celebrate her 90th birthday on Sunday, 27 May 2018.
Image Courtesy: Jewish Holocaust Centre, Melbourne.

Footnotes

Szmerlowicz / Schmerlowicz family tree: <https://www.ics.uci.edu/~dan/genealogy/Krakov/Families/Schmerlowicz.html>

Kraków ghetto. Those 'not accounted for' were possibly murdered in the Plaszow forced labour camp, Podgórze . See:

<http://www.Holocaustresearchproject.org/othercamps/plaszow/plaszow.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w_Ghetto

<https://discovercracow.com/blog/Krak%C3%B3w-ghetto-top-questions-answered/>

Key: m. = married; Holocaust? = highly likely that the person was murdered during the Holocaust, no specific records have been found)

Acknowledgements

My huge gratitude is given to Professor Dan Hirschberg, who is generously and freely creating family trees of ancient Jewish families from Kraków: <https://www.ics.uci.edu/~dan/genealogy/Krakow/index.html> He helped with many of the siblings' original birth, marriage and death records. I added my own research and shared it with him, so he merged it into his family trees (all additions were based on objective evidence). Thank you to Marilyn Hearn, who has helped me restore many photographs: website <https://malcha.weebly.com/>

Thank you to Mateusz Ostrowski who has helped, especially with information about Jakob Solomon's family. His wife, Sofia ('Zofia') is great great granddaughter of Baruch Hirsch, via Jakob Solomon.

Other expressions of gratitude go to the online search databases: Jewishgen.org, Yad Vashem, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), Jewishgen.org, Ancestry.com (for the Australian records), Jewish Holocaust Centre, Melbourne, Australian Govt records (for all the immigration files), and the house of Baruch and Manya: <https://www.realestate.com.au> The research on Marie Frida van Embden and her husband: Sources: Yad Vashem database, Arolsen Archives, genealogy web-page: <https://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/stamboom-van-embden-culemborg/l368.php> Dutch Holocaust memorial website: <https://www.joodsmonument.nl/en/page/625238/adolf-michel-jacques-van-embden-a-short-biography> and Wikipedia

*This document, and the research contained, is the work of Miriam Selwyn
(great granddaughter of Flora and Baruch Goldschmied / Barnett Goldsmith)*

